

## Product datasheet for **TP723373**

### **RANTES (CCL5) (NM\_002985) Human Recombinant Protein**

#### **Product data:**

<b>Product Type:</b>	Recombinant Proteins
<b>Description:</b>	Purified recombinant protein of Human chemokine (C-C motif) ligand 5 (CCL5).
<b>Species:</b>	Human
<b>Expression Host:</b>	E. coli
<b>Expression cDNA Clone or AA Sequence:</b>	SPYSSDTPPC CFAYIARPLP RAHIKEYFYT SGKCSNPAVV FVTRKNRQVC ANPEKKWVRE YINSLEMS
<b>Tag:</b>	Tag Free
<b>Predicted MW:</b>	7.8 kDa
<b>Concentration:</b>	lot specific
<b>Purity:</b>	>95% as determined by SDS-PAGE and Coomassie blue staining
<b>Buffer:</b>	Lyophilized from a 0.2 $\mu$ M filtered solution of 20mM phosphate buffer, 100mM NaCl, pH 7.2
<b>Bioactivity:</b>	Determined by its ability to chemoattract human blood monocytes using a concentration range of 1.0-10.0 ng/ml.
<b>Endotoxin:</b>	Endotoxin level is < 0.1 ng/ $\mu$ g of protein (< 1 EU/ $\mu$ g)
<b>Storage:</b>	Store at -80°C.
<b>Stability:</b>	Stable for at least 6 months from date of receipt under proper storage and handling conditions.
<b>RefSeq:</b>	<a href="#">NP_002976</a>
<b>Locus ID:</b>	6352
<b>UniProt ID:</b>	<a href="#">P13501</a>
<b>RefSeq Size:</b>	1237
<b>Cytogenetics:</b>	17q12
<b>RefSeq ORF:</b>	273
<b>Synonyms:</b>	D17S136E; eoCP; RANTES; SCYA5; SIS-delta; SISd; TCP228



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**Summary:**

This gene is one of several chemokine genes clustered on the q-arm of chromosome 17. Chemokines form a superfamily of secreted proteins involved in immunoregulatory and inflammatory processes. The superfamily is divided into four subfamilies based on the arrangement of the N-terminal cysteine residues of the mature peptide. This chemokine, a member of the CC subfamily, functions as a chemoattractant for blood monocytes, memory T helper cells and eosinophils. It causes the release of histamine from basophils and activates eosinophils. This cytokine is one of the major HIV-suppressive factors produced by CD8+ cells. It functions as one of the natural ligands for the chemokine receptor chemokine (C-C motif) receptor 5 (CCR5), and it suppresses in vitro replication of the R5 strains of HIV-1, which use CCR5 as a coreceptor. Alternative splicing results in multiple transcript variants that encode different isoforms. [provided by RefSeq, Jul 2013]

**Protein Families:**

Druggable Genome, Secreted Protein, Transmembrane

**Protein Pathways:**

Chemokine signaling pathway, Cytokine-cytokine receptor interaction, Cytosolic DNA-sensing pathway, Epithelial cell signaling in Helicobacter pylori infection, NOD-like receptor signaling pathway, Prion diseases, Toll-like receptor signaling pathway

**Product images:**